THE DEMOCRAT IS THE ISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY WORTHINGTON & LESTER Publishers of the United States Laws. Texus of the Paper-\$5 per annum in advance

or \$6 at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less term than six muchs, and no paper will be discontinued.

arrearages have been paid. Appearisements will be inserted at \$1 per square

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES for office will be \$10. No. name will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person.

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Letters to the Editors on business connecte with the other part, be part paid, or they will not

DROSPECTUS of the "Gainesville Democrat" a weekly newspaper, to be published in Gainesville, Sumter County, Alabama, WM. O. Winstos, Editor. The undersigned having heretofore edited one of the oldest and most respectable Republican Journals in the State, would deem an exposition of his principles wholly unnecessary, were it not for the reflection, that a change of residence had thrown him in the midst of strangers A due regard then, for the opinions of those amongst whom he has cast his lot, and whose patronage he respectfully solicits, would seem to exact a compendious view of the course he intends to pursue. Being rused and educated by obscure but honest parents, who obtained a competency by dint of indus try, he may truly say, that he was cradled in democracy: consequently, his feelings, prejudices and opinions are in favor of those estimable men, who advocate " equality of rights, and equal participation of benefits and burthens; exemption from taxation, except when the general good is to be promoted; and the liberty of following any calling not prohibited by reasons of public policy 3. I here are he blessings accured by a free government; and if he should ever prove so feeble as to relinquish them without a struggle, he trusts that his right arm may be palsied, and his tongue cleave to the roof of as mouth. Martin Van Buren being the acknowldged advocate of these truly democratic doctrines ill receive an unwavering support from the "Dem erat;" while those who dissent from them will be commented upon with the freedom becoming the dignity of a free press. It is not however, his intention to deal in the bitter invectives which character ize the effusions of the opponents of the present administration, because he is too sensible of the causes which serve to give a false bias to the judgement, not to know that wile and good men are frequently found on the wrong, as well as on the right side of questions. Indeed a knowledge of his own imperfections would induce a toleration of error in others. Proselytes are never made by persecution. On the contrary, history informs us that the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church. Leaving every one then, in the full enjoyment of his own opinis, he only claims for himself a right to the free

expression of his-a right that will not be denied

by any one who has the slightest shadow of self res-

Among the candidates beld up for the Presidency by the opposition in the South, we find announced with no little suprise, the name of Henry Clay, We say with no little surprise, because it is well known, that he has been for the last twenty years the uncompromising opponent of Southern men and He has not only tagented us with our weakness, but claimed with exphation the paternity of that bill, which in consequence of its oppression, was emphatically styled "The Bill of abominations." A citizen of the South has only to vait Texas, when he will meet at every turn estimable citizens, who will tell them that they were exiled from their native land by the execrable legislation of Congress. And when he reflects that this legislation was produced by the untiring exertions of Mr. Clay.—When he hears in mind, that in order to reach the Presidential Chair, (the goal of all his aspirations) that great statesman induced all the departments of the general Government to act upon principles known to be unsound, and to exercise powers not granted by the instrument from which all their power is derived - nay more, when he reflects that in order to obtain northern votes, the Kentucky orntor, caused Congress to declare that they had the power to mould and direct the industry of the nation to any pursuit, and to make all other branches tributary to that which they might choose to select-in a word, to bestow bounties on the north and impose corresponding burthens on the South, we feel confident that instead of sustaining such a man, they will avoid him us they would : poisonous serpent in his coil. But perhaps the opposition will ask, why open a fresh wounds which have been healed by the compromise? In reply, he will tell them, that if he really believed that distracting question settled, he would be the last to drog it from the rubbish of by-gone days. But knowing that the healing process took place without an extraction of the core, he seriously apprehend that the tilder will break out with renewed violence During the last session of Congress, Mr. Webster loctared that the tariff should be revived, and Mr. Clay plainly intimated that he was only waiting for a more propitious season. These declarations evidencing intentions immical to the South, it is his duty as a faithful sentinel to sound the toosin at the fler approach of danger. Moreover, Mr. Clay's supposed connection with the abolitionists of the north sanother insuperable objection to his elevation to the Presidency. The politician who aims at that exalted station, should be like Cesar's wife, " not only pure, but above suspicion."

The opinions of the undersigned in relation to that great executive measure the divorce of Bank and State, by the establishment of an Independent Treasury, have undergone no change. On the contrary, he would regard the passage of that much abused Bill, as equivalent to a second decia-ration of Independence. Entertaining this view of that important measure, the public will readily in-fer that he regards the clamors of the opposition against it, as evidencing an intention to mislead the ople by alarming their passions, rather than to conace them by arguments addressed to their under-

In conclusion, the undersigned promises to beslow his undivided attention to the paper, and he will endayour, by judicious selections, to make some The Gainsville Democrat will be published weeky, with entire new type, on paper of Super Royal lize, and of the best quality, at five dollars per anfurm in advance, or six dollars at the end of the year. The first number will be issued early in Jan-

WM. O. WINSTON.

Gainesville, December 1et, 1888.

Mattrasses. CURLED Hair and Shuck Mattrasses for Sale low at the Coach Shop of A. R. WOLFINGTON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOWNDES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: - For remains not generally own, I have resigned into your hands the office is Senator in our State Legislature. That this announcement will come unexpectedly to many of my personal and political friends, I am well aware ; I herefore avail myself of this means to explain why I have pursued this course, and also, that I might (except at the discretion of the Editors) until all lay before you in as concret a manner on the subjecwill admit of the important issue now before the nec ple, with my views thereon; which, owing to the arduous professional duties that have heretofore devolved upon me, has prevented my doing in as pub divertsements not marked with the number of in-serious, will be published until forbid and charg-ed accordingly.

The first great principle of that party to which I have the honor to belong, is, that the will of the mis-jority shall rule, when the expression of that will bes not come in conflict with the Constitution the State or that of the United States; and when ever this maxim of our party is lest sight of, or is not recognized by a majority of the people of this Union, we may hid adicu to civil and religiousliberty. So sacred do I, in common, I trust with the Democracy of the Nation, hold this principle, that whenever the people express themselves through the ballet box in layor of any one to repose it them who openly avows supposed a standardial with the political open of the representatives previously sen, it is in my opinion, their bounden dury is resign, or act in accordance with the will of the ma-

That the true political sentiments of Lowndes ounty were not expressed at the last election I have very reason to believe; from the numerous instanes I have heard of old and well tried democrats, for etting for the moment the principles they were sariflering in the indulgence of private pique, or prealice, the recital of which would be equally painful o the defeated party, as well as to those who were its cause, and who on more mature reflection, would, I trust, act far differently. But us a servant of the people I had no right to pursie the sinder arrents of the popular wal; it was enough for me a know that a majority of the votes cast were a gainst the democratic candidate, to make me resign or consider myself instructed. I have taken the former course. Again, during the canvass of Mesars Butler and Peebles,I stated that if Mr., Peebles were elected I would resign my office. This alone was snough to determine my course, for I never will sacrifice my word for any consideration, and I be lieve I have no real friend that would ask me to diso. These, fellow citizens, are the reasons for my esignation, they are such I hope as will be entiring my to every democrat, and to all men who entertain murable sentiments.

Since the formation of our Government, the peode have been devided into two parties, the federal nd the republican, which although assuming differ ent names from time to time, have never lost night of the original principles on which they were formed. The federal party believing it necessary to devise other means than public opinion and the sufficient of the people to secure a stable Government have codes rored by a latitudinous construction of the Constitution to obtain their end. The Kepublican party laid it down as their fundamental axiom that a trict construction of the constitution must be obser ved, and that the will of the majority, (when not in conflict with the Constitution) should alone govern; thereby reposing implicit and abding confidence in the good sense and integrity of the people.

The question that now separates the parties by se distinct line that is at present drawn, is this,hall we, or shall we not have a National Bank ict as fiscal agent of the government, with soft cient capital and power to control the State Banks

of also to require foreign and domestic exchan The federal party are clamorous in the call for such an institution, regardless alike of the means by which it can be attained as the constitutional bar ier opposed to it. The democratic party oppose ground that it is unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous to the liberties of the people and here I would remark, that the present parties are substantially the same with those that existed at the outset of the government more than half a century ago, so the question that now separates them is the one which then for the first time brought the differ cace into open view. Bank or no Bank was th first practical question which devided the council of Jefferson and Hamilton. Bank or no bank is the question upon which democracy and federalism after a lapse of fifty years are still at issue.

To none of the doctrines of the democratic party do I more cheerfully subscribe, than that objecting to a National bank. I do so from a thorough con viction, after duly considering it in all its bearings that it is both unconstitutional, mexpedient and das gerous to the liberties of the people; judging the place, I would ask, what is the nature of the power granted by the States to the general government the constitution? It is not a general grant out of which particular powers are excepted. It is a grant particular powers only, reserving to themselves ill that are not expressly delegated. So it was understood by its friends and focs at its adoption, and so it was and ought to be interpreted. Is the power given to the general Government by the constitution to charter banks? I can find nothing in that charter of our liberties concerning the currency, save the following :- " Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of for-Can this mean the power to charter anks! Giving a few individuals the exclusive priolege of assuing three dollars of paper for one of pecie in their vaults? Most assuredly not. By what clause of the constitution or by what right do they ask a United States Bank? They ask it from

me or all of the following clauses, viz: 1st. The power to lay and collect taxes, to pay he debts and provide for the common defence and

2nd. The power to borrow money on the credit of the United States; or, 3d. The power to pass all laws necessary and pro-

per to carry into execution those powers. And from these, they claim the right, by the spacous doctrine of Construction-yes, fellow-citizens, by the right of construction! a doctrine which it carried out, would render the constitution a mere dead letter, and would inevitably lead to consolidation and monarchy. But if the evidence of common sense would not give this doctrine of construction. which can manufacture the power to charter incorporations out of the foregoing clauses, its quietus; I should think that this fact ought. The proposition was made in the general convention, previous to the adoption of the constitution, to grant the power of allowing charters of incorporation, which was voted down almost ananimously; and, this too, fellow citizens, by the very men who piedged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" in defence of

the principles contained in that constitution. I much regret, from the due regard I must pay to brevity, that I cannot go more fully into the arguments both for and against the constitutionality of a National Bank; for the more this point is dis cussed the more clearly does it appear that it is unonstitutional. After mature deliberation on all the arguments brought to bear on this alledged power n the constitution. I have found it to be, in the language of Mr. Madison:

" Condemned by the science of the Constitution, "Condemned by the rule of interpretation aris-

ng out of the Constitution. Condemned by its tendency to destroy the main characteristics of the Constitution.

"Condemned by the expositions of the friends of the constitution, whilst pending before the public.

"Condemned by the apparent latention of parties which ratified the Constitution. Condemned by the explanatory amendments

establishing throughout the United States offices of institution to restore the State Banks in operar paying this property of the countries of the late National Banks. Did at another of the flate of the f '26 a period when the United States Birck was at and also by the penance of receiving and keeping the mend in height of its power; exchalters between some of the States were from fare-five to the Government, must have increased me desting the average of all the States, it was ever five per cent, premium! Dorning the late morphism of specie payments throughing the late morphism of specie payments of expediency.

The recommon of tank paper is payment of does not be Government, must have increased me domain less it at least to the extent required for participating the public reversities, and this admit and demand for what it cost the banks nothing to found, cost the public destance of the

cration; thet loans to the amount of nearly THREE. MILLIONS of dollars were made to members of Congress while the question, of its re-charter was before that body, and at the same time attempted to immediate the President into an approval of the bill by bringing on the subject before the period of his own re-cirction. Eclastical in its attempts by the pare-cirction. Eclastical in its attempts by the pare-cirction, and more than probable by indirect means, a new charter from the State of Pointsylvania. Having by this charter secured the passes of manifer payments to the solution while rect means, a new charter from the State of Pointsylvania. Having by this charter secured the passes of manifer payments to the solution of the solution and the following system and experience of the individual to the solution of the solution and the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution and the solution of the solution and the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution and the solution of th

for which a Bank is instituted is to regulate, that is, are only companies of weathy individuals, within to control the currency of the country. But the exciting a muriture. How indignately would a proontrol of the currency is one of the important pore position to lend the public ships or may other povar and peace, or of raising money by taxation. Is no impropriety in lending the public maney to the tennested with the theory of a Democratic Govsizes, the actual Government?

be so constituted us to full naturally under the cos- fugation. he people and their representatives; defice investi- venue, and as the specie necessary for If the currency be regulated by a National bank, it is not regulated by the government, and if it be, as Mr. Webster says, the duty of the Government to regulate the currency, it is for that research to the first said a numerous and influential body of the rete of taxation at the lowest point.

These are but a lew of the currency it is for that research to the first said a numerous and influential body of the regulate the currency, it is for that research to the first said a numerous and influential body of the regulate the currency, it is for that research to the sense of the sense of the currency and influential body of the currency and a numerous and influential body of the currency are the sense of the currency and a numerous and influential body of the currency are the sense of the currency and a numerous and influential body of the currency are the sense of the currency and a numerous and influential body of the currency are the sense of the currency and a numerous and influential body of the currency are the sense of the currency are the currency are the sense of the currency are the sense of

ven from the showing of the federalists themselves, hat it is not simply their object in advocating it National Bank, to obtain for the people a safeguard for their liberties! Their object in, to get contro-I'n political machine, which would in effect be the overnment itself; and which, in the language Mr Jefferson, would enable the capitalists and merchants of large cities, to rule and ride over the

undered ploughman and beggared yeomatary." The establishment of an Independent Treasury as proposed by the present administration, is a sol ect of great and growing interest to the peop The experiment of employing banking institute for the safe-keeping and disbursing of the public funds has been followed by such disastrous comesquences, and is founded on such manatest injurace the people, that the system has become intolerably obnoxious. As an evidence of this injustice, will state the following fact: The late United States Bank enjoyed the sole privilege and monp of the public funds for upwards of eighteen years. It had in possession during that period, on an average, twenty milions of public money perannura; making, in the course of eighteen years, about three hundred and seventy millions of dollars of the perple's money that it controlled for the purposes speculation. The simple interest alone upon this enormous amount for that period is twenty-two bank could receive by loaning out this money .and unconstitutional power into the finals of this vernment money the by the deposite banks, or de. pel he cannot .- St. Carycostom.

proposed by Congress themselves to the Constitute bank, is the inquiry. The consideration weakered protest of government and its different test. And I succeed hope, that it may ever be condensed by the Content of the United States.

The great argument which has ever been used by the federal party at an office against the doubts of the constitutionality of a National Bank, is the expedency, may the above the necessity of such as expedency, may the above to be necessity of such as expedency, may the above to be necessity of such as the privalege of expedency, may the above to necessity of such as the privalege of expedency, may the above to be not to be the United States, offices of the though have larger than the privalege of extending the results that the bank the privalege of expedency, may the above to be not seen to be not the bank the privalege of extending the results that the bank the privalege of extending the results that the bank the privalege of extending the results that the bank the privalege of extending the results that the bank the privalege of extending the results that the bank the privalege of extending the results that the bank that the bank is the mint, and less than (23,000,000) seventy the results that the bank is the mint, and less than (23,000,000) seventy three unions of delivers that the bank the privalege of extending the results that the bank is the second to the bank in the bank that the bank is the mint, and less than (23,000,000) seventy three unions of delivers that the bank is the mint, and the mint is the mint, and the mint, and the mint is the mint is the mint, and the mint, and the mint is the mint is the mint. The mint is the mint is the mint is the mint is the mint in the mint is the mint in the mint is the mint in the mint in the mint is the mint in the mint is the mint in the mint in the mint is the mint in the mint in the mint is the mint in the mint in the mint is the mint in the mint in the mint is the mint in the mi

their expectations? Dal it restore special payments—the State Banks immediately? Did it winted the people also, are justly attributable to the connect and tout between the Obvernment and banks; and that you imprison it, and past show conclusively it did not, he neveral the deterioration of the currency and the suspen-

said acrossing were send to the federal party from specialing with the granulous use of the public destroy worting the fideral party from pastice greatly to increase their profits, could not get is by no means diminished by keeping the public greatly meanted by the leaders of that full to multiply their number, and to stimulate them Major to Lourinter, and even on the floure of Congress it was roundly asserted by the leaders of that party, that the State Banks could not recomm specie payments without the aid of a National Bank, and that without its major influence, exchange other floregul or domainle could never be negatated. What says the experience of the past year of the cornectness of these federal assertions. It emphatically promounces them lates? The trainquism success with which nearly all the Banks have resoured not early without the aid of such an institution, but it spite of the determined and preservement effects of the quasi National Bank of Pennsylvania to prevent them, proves it conclusively; and also, the low artes of foreign and domestic exchanges, since the resumption, sufficiently distributed to the experience of the event them are the controlled to the determined and preservement effects of foreign and domestic exchanges, since the resumption, sufficiently distributed to the event among those will doubt its constitutional power to apply these or any other direct or receive to the eval tradection of the paper currency, and finally to the acquartion of the paper currency, and finally to the acquaits on the paper currency, and finally to the acquaits on the paper currency, and finally to the acquaits on the paper currency, and finally to the acquaits on the paper currency, and finally to the acquaits on the paper currency, and finally to the acquaits on the exchange payments. It has because them to the acquaits of the regulation of the payments. It has because them to the acquaits on the exchange payments. It has because them to the acquaits of the acquaits of the exchange acquaits of the constitution. The foreign and constitution are constitutionally acquaits to the exchange acquaits of the constitution and payments. detail assertions, and sets the question of the errors is subject to their exchange control. But if the first That a National Bank's dangerous to the literature of the banking system, it can at least abstant from the soft the people, is clearly demonstrated by the experience of the past. What can be more danger-ous to our identics than calling into existence a find-point. The world be effected by establishing an independent frequency, and requiring species in payment for its dues. The weight of the detail reveevel, and with the responsibility of doing it so devided amangst the President and directors, that they
would do that reflectively which they would fee to
do individually. Should any question come before
Congress which they would wish to marry, I most
conscientaments believe that they would not serious
to manuer with the hours of banesty of numbers of Congress; amongst whom, also, there are always a stendy and constantly recording demand for species, some to be lound, who for hate and filthy here which the funks around have to found, and by would gut the paths of duty and of honor. For an which they would be duly remanded of the necessity. would quit the paths of duty and of honor. For an illustration of this local when the recharter of the late U. S. Bank came under couldcration; we find, even by the records of that usedcration; we find, even by the records of that usedcration; we find, even by the records of that usedcration; we find, even by the records of that usedcration; we find, even by the records of that usedcration; we find, even by the records of that usedthat be restrained from running into excession. It
is right to refuse.

It is right that individuals should be at liberty to

which have been declared by the Government of the value republican equality and fairness in the oper United States to constitute a crossmal official parameters, and expectally of the permitted by fine and impresonment in the Penlicutary, ple of the South, to whom it is an important that the revenue of the mantey should be fell as a barrow of conduct at the barr of public opinion, we have seen this institution, through its principal reways to some and a benefit to others, and has binnessed in the value for all public revenue deposited to some and a benefit to others, and has binnessed.

seen this institution, through its principal newspaper organ, assigning as one of its notiver, the design of a principal state of the notiver the design of the control of elf entirely at variance with the principles and against it is growly portial find adjust. Ket, to part of a Democratic Government. The purpose growth revenue has been dent for the banks, which one of the sovereignty; more imparisant in the property, to companies of merchanic for their po resent state of society than the power of making | vate use, he rejected by many of these who can so

runnest that the tremendous power should be comndffed to a moneyed corporation under the direction tion of their mores by the government, and the deportant a branch of sovereignty, if permitted to ex- the revenue, the greater the demand for their notes stin a democratic country, gradually draw to seel to pay it, and the prester the amount of deposite all the branches, and become, to all intentional pure to become the interest of the banks under such The inconsistency of the advector of a National states by swelling the revenue, incond of her bank, even among their greatest men, it somewhat burdens, because bounties to them, as they are t remarkable. Mr. Webster tells us that it is the du-try of Government to regulate the currency, and sil-banks themselves, but those to whom an increase ses, as the best means of effecting this purpose, revenue combles them to extend further accommo the establishment of a bonk. But if this regulator | dations, are enlared in the annatural cause of heavy

troi of the Government, it then becomes a Govern. On the custoary, if the government were to exment of Treasury Bank, which is, by general ac- act specie in payment of its due, and to keep its knowledgement madmissable. It on the other hand, revenue in its own collect, the demand for bank it be constituted a National bank in the ordinary | notes would be diminished, and the demand for speease of the term, it is beyond the control take of est increased by the amount required to pay the reration; closes its doors against the Committees of passe would be chiefly drawn from the burks, they

of to establish a National Bank.

On the whole, fellow-catzens, it is very evident, 1 will now notice some of the most prominent objections orged against it. It is east that the public money will be less safe in the keeping of public of-

nacry than it is in the custody of the business It is difficult to conceive why a public others, anent of the Senate, giving ample security for the paneshment for any defairation, should not be as safe a guardian of the public money as the cashier of a bank appointed by the directors, and not in-ble to punishment for a breach of trust. The whole administration of public affines, and the custody of and yet we are told that they cannot be trusted with the public money, however carefully they may be hedged in, and surrounded with legal devices for securing their fidelity. But the experience of the past furnishes a conclusive answer to the objection. Since the year 1789, the immens onn of (\$10,053;000,000) ten hundred and hity hree millions of dollars have gone through the hands and mortral of the public collectors and land receivers. During the forty-nine years embraced in this calculation, the whole loss, by these individual collectors and receivers, is computed at about \$1,000,000, or one tenth of one per cent. From IS17 to 1834, the amount of the public revenue deposited in the banks, was about \$350,000. milions two hundred thousand dollars; the very | 000, or a little more than one third of what had smallest amount that, under any circumstances, the | gone through the hands of the collectors and receiverastupon this, the loss in seventeen years has been What was the consideration rendered to the people | \$1,254,424, or three eighths of one per cent; befor the surrender of all this enormous, dangerous, wides which, there is about \$10,000,000 of the gas- oth hunself down, for the devil may suggest, com-

mand and imprisenced. Now, can you panels a teal, and to the purity of the principles which he professed in homest? If it uses your regimes, can you imprise it, and the it? Can you disprisely it to support, or strong arms to defend them.

It is also and, that the catablishment of a Frenunite the purse and the aword in the land of the executive, or in other words, that the Presiders, by virtue of his power over the head of the treatury department, and the gight han over his subseduates, be alice, we are planting, to possess blensed of the public treasures, and niegally and reachessarly to use it for his own private purposes, he for subto the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore as lighte to be withdrawn and percented to improper to sea at the will of the President, as if it

were in the custody of the public officers.
It is further said, that the Independent Tenaury to be appointed by the President, whereby his pacomge and influences will be mercared.

The number of additional officers required, cannot exceed twenty-five at the atmost extent, and surely the influence to be derived from the power of appointing this small number of effice's, thust and into after insignificance when compared with that conferred by the power of selecting from among the banks the depositories of the public messy, and thus dispensing the whole revenue of the estatty in gratuitons lonus among a multitude of corporations, possessing in the aggregate more influence than the

President himself, with all his patronage.

But the most clamerous objection is, that it proposes to establish one kind of money for the government, and another for the people—gold and silver for the government and imper for the people—good money for the government, and had mosey for the people. It is, in truth, only prepared to put the government and the people in the same fosting. The people have a right to gold and silver con. The

receive whatever they think proper, but public officurs ought not, for obvious reasons, to be invested with discretionary power to receive the legal correction or something else at their pleasure. Such a power would be liable to dangerous abuse.

Among the many false rumors in circulation, conclude the features of the Independent Treasury Bill as proposed by the Administration; I find there one prevalent in this and adjoining counties which an been initiatriously circulated by the tederal par-yr - "litteria power to issue Freezewy notes is one of the clauses of the proposed measure." Any one who has rend that hall can testify to the contrary There is nothing more intrue. The Treasury notes atils of large cities, who were largely indebted to duties on largin importations. As an evidence of be reaklessness of this class of the community, for lawe benefit this measure was a hipted, I will state is fact, that these very men were the first of the lers! party, through the lareling press in their em by, to raise the shoul against the scheme of an Inpendent Treasury, of Government Bank !

However prejudicial to my own interests, I have brough the urgent solicitations of my political friends consented to present my claims before you as a cambidate for the office I have resigned; wi he again cleeted to file the office of Sengtor, that I will not vote directly or indicectly for any man for United States Senator who will advocate the re-charter of a National liable, and that my best efforts shall be directed toward restoring the corrected of our State to a health; condition, and also, that I will advocate all, measures that it my opinion, will tend to advance the permanent prosperty of the whole State, and particolarly our portion of it. If, on the contrary, you chosen a man who advocates a National Bank and the proud consciousness of being delicated whilst Eighting under the banner of CONSTITUTION-AL LIBERTY AND EQUALITY, which has been harded down to penterity by the immortal Jef-terion, and which, must exertinally wave in triumph ever our wate extended UNION.

TILGHMAN M. TUCKER.

THE COMMENION OF SAINTS. Free, yet in chains, the mountains stand, The valleys link'd run through the land : In fellowship the forests thrive, And streams from streams their strength derive

The cattle graze in flocks and herds, In choirs and concerts, song the birds, Insects by millions ply the wing, And flowers in peaceful armics spring,

All nature's somety.
All nature's voice is harmony, All colors bend to form pure light; Why then should Christians not unite.

Thus to the Father prayed the Son, "One may they be as we are One, That I in them and Then in me, They one with Us may ever be." Children of God, combine your bands,

Brethren in charity: join huarta and hands, And pray-form the Father willed-That the Son's prayer may be fulfilled. Published in you-fulfilled in all That on the name of Jesus call, And every covenant of love Ye bind on earth, be bound above.

Lukerraruners -- Upon the Church there neer yettell a tempestoous storm, the vapors where- his God. of were not first noted to rise from coldness in affection, and from backwardness in duties of service towards God. - Hooker.

unemployed; never be triffingly employed. Never triffs any time; neither spend any more time at any place than is strictly necessary.

John Wesley.

Hospitality .- Hospitable men may not only entertain angels (Heb. xiii, 3,) but Christ himself; for we receive him when we receive his pour saints.

Temptation .-- He forced him not, he touched him not: he only said "Cast thyself down," that we may know, whoseever obeyeth the devil, cast-

THE SLORE DEMOCRAT .- At the late election Andrew Niletter, -a warworn veteran, aged 122 winters attended the pools in his township Jackson, in Guertney county under the banner of a hickery bash, and voted the democratic ticket .- W. W. was a volunteer soldier in the revolution. At 60 years of age he shouldered his mustet to repel the aggressions of a foreign foe. thy we the Independent Trensury would have muster to repel the aggressions of a foreign foe, were if the Federal party had not deleated it. That and at 122 we find him at the polls, recording bill powerded that larger bonds about he given by his vote against federalism, and declaring that do paids officers, and that if one of them used, lent, mourney is the same now that it was then. Blesas permitted the public money to be used, while is sings on the old veteran! He is a living witness to the purity of the principles which he professes. May neither he nor they ever want warm hearts Ohio Eagle.

Good Affaire. - Beware how you ride the credit system. It is a treacherous bag of wind-it is no friend in time of need. You may be rich in paper assets, and at the same time be poor, with the heat lated accounts on your books the world affords .- Mobile Register.

While Niggerism .- The negroes yesterday came promptly to the aid of their Whig amalgathe first ward polls, peddling tickets by the side of the other Whigs. The darky worked in with his frie ids most lovingly .-- Detroit (Mich.) Adv.

Betting .- A Mrs. Moore of Hanover, Pa. by an advertisement wants persons who had mowill require an additional number of public officers | ney staked by her limband, (who has since died,) upon the late, election, to return it to her to defeny. the expenses attending the illess and burial of her eleccased husband. What a commentary upon the practice of betting !

March of refinement .- A London cobbler thus aupounces his calling:

Surgery performed here upon old boots and shoes by adding of the feet, making good the legs, binding the broken healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with new soles. Advice gratis, by M. Marks.

Young Women. There is nearely always something of Nature's own gentility in every young woman; it shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape than our rough, masculine angels. A vulgar boy requires great assiduty to move three steps-I do The not say like a gentleman, but like a body that has mustumon expressiv provides that cothing but a soul in it; but give the least advantage of sociegold and adver shall be made a legal teater in pay-ment of debts. No man can be legally required to take any thing size. Whoever receives bank paper bey can make a bey subsetting the tables. There is a sentiment in all women, and sentiment gives delicacy to thought, and tact to manner. But sentiment with men is generally acquiredan offspring of the intellectual quality-not, as with the other sex, with the moral.

Advantages of conversation. - Conversation calls out into light what has been lodged in all the receases and secret chambers of the soul .-- by occasional hinte and incidents, it brings old useful notions into remembrance; it unfolds and displays the hidden treasury of knowledge with which reading observation, and study, have before furnished the mind. By mutual discourse the soul is awatened and allured to bring forth its hoards of knowledge, and necarns how to render them most now in circulation, were issued by the consent of all | useful to mankind. A men of vast reading withparties in Congress, as a temporary expedient for out conversation, is like a miser, who lives only

> Cariolian Courage .- The boldness of the attacks of prefane people upon religion, should sharpen the courage of its friends and advocates. When vice is during, it is no time for virtue to be Matthew Henry. sneaking.

> Punctuality - Ponetuality is impostant as it gains time, it is like packing things in a box, a good packer will get in half as much more as a

Singular Marriages .- A widower at Campden, who was not very young, became smitten with a young and beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love, not with a younger person, but with the mother of the fasher's new wife, a widow lady stall in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bands of matrimony, so that in consequence of these two connections a father becomes the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the mother in-law of her own mother who is herself the daughter-inlaw of her own daughter, while the husband of the latter is the father in-law of his mother in-law, and father malaw to his own father. Singular confusion may arise, if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

An Aged Bride .- A woman recently died in Italy, aged 142 years. She had eight husbands the last of whom survived her. The widower is in his 62nd year. He married her when he was twenty, and the bride had just completed her century: it is said that he looked more to her fettune and to the probability of her decease, than to her personal charms. She punished his mercenary spint by living 40 years afterwards.

Late Studies .- A late morning student is a tazy one, and will rarely make a true sholar; and he who sits up late at night not only burns his life's candle at both ends, but puts a red hot poker to the middle .- .. Idam Clarke.

Meckners .- If the Pythagoreans at any time broke out into any opprobrious language, they they used before sunset, to give one another their bands, and with them a discharge from all injuries and so with a mutual reconciliaton parted

friend. Platarch. See Ephesians, IV. 26. Money .- Wealth is the godless whom all the world worshippeth. There is many a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of spostoical discernmet, it may be seen that it is almost wholly given to idolatry. If a man looks no higher than to his money, for his enjoyments, then money is

Wealth and Ignorance. - There is not a more disgusting object in the world than a vulgar, ignorapt person, in the posession of wealth, and mak-Use of Time .- Be diligent; never be triflingly ing use of his golden influence to appress the poor, who are, in every respect, his superiors.

Lost wealth may be regained by a course of industry; the wreck of health repaired by temperance, forgotton knowledge restored by study-ahenated friendship soothed into forgiviness .- even forfeited reputation won back by peneitnee and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanished hours!-recalled his slighted years and stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from Heaven's record, the fearful blot of a wasted life?

The sales of the Cherokee lands in North Carolina have realized four times the price put on them by the State. The amount of sales was about \$370,000.